

Multiple Choice Questions

From Guess Papers:

Choose the correct answers from the following:

1. _____ described the circulation of blood in 13th century.

(Bu Ali Sina, Ali Bin Isa, Ibn-Al Nafees)

2. Each fore limb of frog has _____ fingers.

(4, 5, 6)

3. Fruit is formed by the enlargement of _____.

(Stigma, Style, Ovary)

4. The earthworm belongs to the phylum _____.

(Nematoda, Annelida, Mollusca)

5. The saliva contains an enzyme known as _____, which acts on carbohydrates.

(Lipase, Trypsin, Ptyalin)

6. _____ tissues specialize in contraction.

(Connective, Muscle, Nervous)

7. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of _____.

(Insulin, Glucagon, Iodine)

8. There are _____ chromosomes in each cell of a human being.

(24, 32, 46)

9. "Al-Qanun Fi-Tibb" is written by _____.

(Al-Tabra, Al-Farabi, Bu Ali Sina)

10. _____ is the sensory layer of the eye.

(Sclerotic, Retina, Choroid)

11. Cockroach belongs to the phylum _____.

(Annelida, Arthropoda, Nematoda)

12. There are _____ toes in each foot of frog.

(4, 3, 5)

13. Monotropa and Neottia exist as _____.

(Parasites, Saprophytes, Insectivores)

14. The movements in Rofolium and in the flowers of Zafaran are _____.

(Nastic, Tropic, Tactic)

15. Diabetes is caused by the deficiency of _____.

(Thiamine, Insulin, Iodine)

16. _____ are important in the synthesis of proteins.

(Ribosomes, Centrosomes, Chloroplast, Lysosomes)

17. Stem increases in thickness due to _____.

(Cambium, Epidermis, Hypodermis, Endodermis)

18. The inner wall of the stomach secretes _____ and hydrochloric acid.

(Ptyalin, Pepsin, Trypsin, Lipase)

19. Smut attacks _____.

(Leaves, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds)

20. The liver of frog is composed of _____ lobe/lobes.

(1, 2, 3, 4)

21. The organs meant to receive the information are called _____.

(Sensory neurons, Effectors, Receptors, Motor Nerves)

22. Sea anemone belongs to the phylum _____.

(Protozoa, Coelenterata, Porifera, Platyhelminthes)

23. Al-Nabatiat was written by _____.

(Ali Bin Isa, Abu Hanifa, Al-Daturi)

24. The fourth whorl of a flower is known as _____.

(Corolla, Gynoecium, Calyx, Androecium)

25. _____ are flesh eaters.

(Omnivorous, Herbivorous, Carnivorous, Parasites)

26. A group of cells with similar structure and function is called _____.

(Organism, Organ, Organelle, Tissue, none of the above)

27. _____ of the following groups of organisms lack nucleus.

(Cocci, Mosses, Diatoms, Fungi, Euglena)

28. Ferns belong to the group _____.

(Bryophytes, Algae, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms)

29. The body wall consists only two layers of cells in _____.

(Flatworms, Coelenterates, Sponges, Ascaris, Tapeworm)

30. Joined limbs are present in _____.

(Octopus, Hookworms, Hydra, Spiders, Star fishes)

31. _____ and _____ contains combination of plants which produce seeds.

(Hibiscus and Algae, Mosses and Ferns, Mosses and Conifers, Fungi and Conifers, Conifers and hibiscus)

32. _____ groups are said to form “base of food chain” because of their photosynthetic ability.

(Bacilli, Bryophytes, Fungi, Algae, Poriferans)

33. The tissue of green leaf where major photosynthesis occurs is _____.

(Mesophyll, Epidermis, Phloem, Xylem)

34. _____ is a rich source of Carbohydrate.

(Milk, Fish fingers, Potato chips, Boiled egg, Roast beef)

35. The last source of chemical energy in a starved person deprived of food is _____.

(Muscles of his body, body fat, Carbohydrates, Vitamins and minerals, Bones)

36. _____ storage material in plants is most readily utilized for release of energy.

(Carbohydrate, Protein, Fat, Oil)

37. _____ and _____ are the products that are formed when yeast cells respire anaerobically.

(Glucose and Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and Alcohol, Lactic Acid and Water, Carbon dioxide and Water, Glucose and Oxygen)

38. _____ is the region where gases are exchanged in humans.

(Trachea, Bronchioles, Alveoli, Bronchi, All of the above)

39. The breathing rate in humans is controlled by _____.

(Oxygen in blood, Relaxation of rib muscles, Haemoglobin in R.B.C, Carbon dioxide in blood, Epiglottis)

40. The fluid in the collecting duct of nephron enters first into _____.

(Bowman’s capsule, Pelvis, Urinary Bladder, Ureters, Urethra)

41. In humans, re-absorption of most of the water and amino acids from the blood filtrate is done in the _____.

(Glomerulus, u-shaped loop of nephron, Pelvis, Lower coiled tube, Upper coiled tubule)

42. The fluid which flows down from the Bowman’s capsule is _____.

(Urine, Filtrate, Water containing proteins, none of above)

43. The nephron makes urine by _____.

(Filtration mechanism, Precipitation Mechanism, Re-absorption mechanism, filtration and precipitation mechanism, Filtration and Re-absorption mechanism)

44. The movement of some plants from the bottom of a pond to the water surface toward light is called _____.

(Phototropism, Geotropism, Phototactic Response, none of above)

45. Flowers of some plants open and close at particular time of the day in response to light. Such as movement is an example of _____.

(Phototropism, Phototactic Response, Geotropism, Nastic Response)

46. Movements which are governed by the direction of the stimulus are _____.

(Nastic, Tropic, Tactic, Nastic and Tropic, Tropic and tactic)

47. The smallest structural unit of a muscle is _____.

(A muscle fibre, a bundle of muscle fibres, tendon, a muscle together with its nerve fibres)

48. The part of human brain which controls all part of the central nervous system (CNS) and the body is _____.

(Midbrain, Cerebellum, Medulla, Cerebrum, Spinal cord)

49. In humans, steroid hormones are made in and secreted by _____.

(Thyroid and parathyroid, Pancreas and pituitary, adrenals and gonads, all of the above, none of the above)

50. The process by which sperm in the male enters the egg is called _____.

(Pollination, Maturation, Fertilization, Germination, Meiosis)

51. _____ and _____ are the non reproductive parts of a flower.

(Anther and style, Ovule and sepal, Sepal and Petal, Stigma and Filament)

52. The part of seed, which arises from the zygote, is _____.

(Endosperm, Seed Coat, Embryo, Micropyle)

53. Fruit is formed by enlargement of _____.

(Ovule of flower, Pedicel of flower, embryo in the ovule, entire ovary containing the seed)

54. When certain foods are heated to 148.9°C to kill all micro-organisms in 1-2 seconds the process is called _____.

(Boiling, pasteurization, sterilization, steaming under pressure)

55. The body of patient loses water and salts in faeces which may appear like rice water in patients suffering from _____.

(Typhoid, Tetanus, Bacillary dysentery, Cholera)

56. _____ diseases are most likely to occur due to contaminated water and food.

(Poliomyelitis, Typhoid, Bacillary dysentery, all of the above)

57. _____ diseases is caused by a protozoa.

(Malaria, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis)

58. If we could count all plants and animals in a small ecosystem _____ will be the largest in number.

(birds, caterpillars, plants, insects)

59. If we were to represent organisms by number, weight and size at various trophic level in the food chain, _____ will form an inverted pyramid.

(number, size, weight, none of the above)

60. In an ecosystem several types of organisms live as a community and _____ represents the secondary consumer.

(Earthworms, Fruit eating birds, Falcons and eagles, rabbits, mice)

61. The following organism occupy different trophic levels in food chain, _____ receives the least share of sun's energy.

(Cow, Algae, Rose Plant, Caterpillar, Man)

62. _____ is not a consequence of deforestation.

(Green house effect, Depletion of Ozone layer, Soil Erosion, Disturbed Water cycle, Disturbed oxygen and Carbon dioxide cycle)